STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1999 No. 3312

The Maternity and Parental Leave etc. Regulations 1999

PART IV

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE IN RELATION TO MORE THAN ONE KIND OF ABSENCE

Protection from detriment

- 19.—(1) An employee is entitled under section 47C of the 1996 Act not to be subjected to any detriment by any act, or any deliberate failure to act, by her employer done for any of the reasons specified in paragraph (2).
 - (2) The reasons referred to in paragraph (1) are that the employee—
 - (a) is pregnant;
 - (b) has given birth to a child;
 - (c) is the subject of a relevant requirement, or a relevant recommendation, as defined by section 66(2) of the 1996 Act;
 - (d) took, sought to take or availed herself of the benefits of, ordinary maternity leave;
 - (e) took or sought to take—
 - (i) additional maternity leave;
 - (ii) parental leave, or
 - (iii) time off under section 57A of the 1996 Act;
 - [F1(ee)] failed to return after a period of ordinary or additional maternity leave in a case where—
 - (i) the employer did not notify her, in accordance with regulation 7(6) and (7) or otherwise, of the date on which the period in question would end, and she reasonably believed that that period had not ended, or
 - (ii) the employer gave her less than 28 days' notice of the date on which the period in question would end, and it was not reasonably practicable for her to return on that date;]
- [F2(eee) undertook, considered undertaking or refused to undertake work in accordance with regulation 12A;]
 - (f) declined to sign a workforce agreement for the purpose of these Regulations, or
 - (g) being—
 - (i) a representative of members of the workforce for the purposes of Schedule 1, or
 - (ii) a candidate in an election in which any person elected will, on being elected, become such a representative,

performed (or proposed to perform) any functions or activities as such a representative or candidate.

- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(d), a woman avails herself of the benefits of ordinary maternity leave if, during her ordinary maternity leave period, she avails herself of the benefit of any of the terms and conditions of her employment preserved by section 71 of the 1996 Act [F3 and regulation 9] during that period.
- (4) Paragraph (1) does not apply in a case where the detriment in question amounts to dismissal within the meaning of Part X of the 1996 Act.
- (5) Paragraph (2)(b) only applies where the act or failure to act takes place during the employee's ordinary or additional maternity leave period.
 - (6) For the purposes of paragraph (5)—
 - (a) where an act extends over a period, the reference to the date of the act is a reference to the last day of that period, and
 - (b) a failure to act is to be treated as done when it was decided on.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph (6), in the absence of evidence establishing the contrary an employer shall be taken to decide on a failure to act—
 - (a) when he does an act inconsistent with doing the failed act, or
 - (b) if he has done no such inconsistent act, when the period expires within which he might reasonably have been expected to do the failed act if it were to be done.

Textual Amendments

- F1 Reg. 19(2)(ee) inserted (24.11.2002) by The Maternity and Parental Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/2789), regs. 1(1), 13(a)
- F2 Reg. 19(2)(eee) inserted (1.10.2006 with effect in accordance with reg. 2 of the amending S.I.) by The Maternity and Parental Leave etc. and the Paternity and Adoption Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/2014), regs. 1, 10
- Words in reg. 19(3) inserted (24.11.2002) by The Maternity and Parental Leave (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/2789), regs. 1(1), 13(b)

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/10/2006. This version of this provision has been superseded.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Maternity and Parental Leave etc. Regulations 1999, Section 19.